

Guglielmo de Tocco, Captain of Corfu: 1330–1331

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Those portions of the Angevin archives at Naples which had survived earlier disasters were destroyed in 1943, yet documents issued during the fourteenth century by the various Neapolitan branches of the Angevin dynasty can still be discovered in private archives and elsewhere.¹ Such texts are particularly important when they concern Latin Greece for which the sources are strictly limited.² The hitherto unknown act published here shows Angevin administrations at work both on Corfu, where the Latins had established Neapolitan institutions,³ and at Naples, where the Angevin Princes of Achaëa and Taranto kept their archives. This document throws light both on the early genealogy of the Tocco⁴ and on the way in

1. Professor Antonio Allocati, who will shortly publish an inventory of the Archivio Tocco di Montemiletto now in the Archivio di Stato at Naples, most kindly facilitated the study of the document here published in many ways. See, meanwhile, A. Allocati, 'Archivi privati conservati nell'Archivio di Stato di Napoli', in *Sovrintendenza Archivistica per la Campania, Atti del Convegno per i primi trent'anni di Attività della Sovrintendenza* (Rome, 1973), 78–85. The present author intends to use other materials in this private archive to illustrate the Italian background to the Greek operations of the Tocco family.

2. See J. Longnon–P. Topping, *Documents sur le régime des terres dans la principauté de Morée au XIVe siècle* (Paris–The Hague, 1969).

3. For an introduction to Angevin administrative practice and the relevant bibliography, see A. Allocati, *Lineamenti delle istituzioni pubbliche nell'Italia meridionale*, I: *dall'età prenormanna al vicereame spagnolo* (Rome, 1968). On the Angevin administration of Corfu down to 1300, see C. Perrat–J. Longnon, *Actes relatifs à la principauté de Morée: 1289–1300* (Paris, 1967).

4. The erroneous genealogy in C. Hopf, *Chroniques gréco-romanes inédites ou peu connues* (Berlin, 1873), p. 530, is repeated in A. Bon, *La Morée franque: recherches historiques, topographiques et archéologiques sur la principauté d'Achaïe* (1205–1430), I (Paris, 1969), p. 707.

which the family initiated the acquisition of its extensive possessions in Greece and the Ionian islands;⁵ it contributes to the reconstruction of the history of the Tocco family during the decades before the period described in their family chronicle, the first folios of which are missing so that it now effectively begins around 1375.⁶ In the case of Corfu in the early fourteenth century, the existing accounts are based in part on exceptionally unsatisfactory materials in the shape of confirmations of privileges granted to the Jewish community. These confirmations, which were issued around 1370 and which contained copies of earlier documents, were preserved in the archives of the Corfu synagogue. They were available to the nineteenth-century Corfiote scholar Andreas Moustoxydes in certified copies translated into what J. A. C. Buchon, to whom Moustoxydes 'communicated' his papers, described as 'detestable Italian'. Moustoxydes used these documents in a careless way, with misprints and contradictions, while Buchon's versions of what they contained vary from those of Moustoxydes;⁷ any control of their content is now impossible since the archives at Corfu, including those of the Jewish community, were destroyed in 1943.⁸ Reliable information such as that provided by the document of 1345 preserved in the Tocco family archives and published below is, therefore, especially valuable.

The document of 1345 was issued at Naples by Robert of Anjou, Despot of *Romania* and Prince of Achaëa and Taranto, at the request of Pietro, Leonardo, Nicoletto and Lisolo, sons and heirs of Guglielmo de Tocco of Naples. Guglielmo had served

5. Cf. A. Luttrell, 'Vonitza in Epirus and its Lords: 1306–1377', *Rivista di studi bizantini e neoellenici*, XI (=n.s.I) (1965), 131–41.

6. *Cronaca dei Tocco di Cefalonia di Anonimo: Prolegomeni Testo Critico e Traduzione*, ed. G. Schirò (Rome, 1975). Schirò, pp. 10–11, states, erroneously, that Guglielmo was governor of Corfu from 1328 to 1335, and that he married Margherita Orsini, 'signora' of half of Zante. There is no good evidence for this information which is derived from the undocumented tables in Hopf, *op. cit.*, p. 530.

7. J. Buchon, *Nouvelles recherches historiques sur la principauté française de Morée*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1843), I, pp. 407–11; A. Mustoxidi, *Delle Cose Corciresi*, I (Corfu, 1848), pp. 445–7.

8. C. Soldatos, 'La Bibliothèque Publique de Corfou', *L'Hellénisme contemporain*, II ser., I (1947), 373 and n. 3.

Philip of Anjou, Prince of Taranto, as Captain of the City and Island of Corfu from 19 March 1330 to 18 March 1331; from 19 March until 23 April 1330 he was also *Magister Massarius* of the island. His predecessor in both offices was Guido de Villaperusa, while he was succeeded as Captain by Rogerio Cappasanta of Amalfi and as *Magister Massarius* by Johannes Mansella de Acon. Philip of Anjou died at Naples on 26 December 1331. Philip's widow Catherine of Valois, who was titular Empress of Constantinople and became regent for their son Robert, approved the accounts for Guglielmo de Tocco's Corfiote administration on 13 June 1335 but, in view of *varia impedimenta*, she did not seal the *apodixa* or formal receipt, and Guglielmo himself died on 22 September of the same year.⁹ The *quietantia* of 1335 showed that the Captain of Corfu was responsible, among other things, for paying the salaries and furnishing victuals for the garrisons of the *Castrum vetus*, of the *Castrum novum*, of the castle of Sant'Angelo, of the *Porta Ferra* of the city of Corfu, and of two mainland castles at Butrinto in Albania and at Vonitza in the gulf of Arta in Epirus. These accounts were finally approved, confirmed and sealed by Robert on 12 January 1345.

In 1294 Charles II of Anjou, King of Naples, had enfeoffed his second son Philip, Prince of Taranto, with the *insula* of Corfu and the *castrum* of Butrinto.¹⁰ In addition, Philip subsequently became Prince of Achaea, Despot of *Romania* and titular Emperor of Constantinople. In 1322 he invested his brother, John of Gravina, with the Principality of Achaea; and in 1325 John went to Cephalonia and to the Morea, but not to Corfu.¹¹ According to Buchon, who based his argument on the dubious reading of a coin which he claimed was inscribed IOHS DESPOTVS and CVRFOV CIVIS, John took the title of Despot, became Lord of Corfu and sold the island in 1333: 'J'ai entre les mains un denier tournoi qui prouve que, non content du titre de prince

9. According to his epitaph, published in F. Strazzullo, *Saggi storici sul duomo di Napoli* (Naples, 1959), p. 207.

10. Text in Buchon, op. cit., II, pp. 407–9 = Perrat–Longnon, pp. 114–15; cf. D. M. Nicol, 'The Relations of Charles of Anjou with Nikephoros of Epiros', *Byzantinische Forschungen*, IV (1972), 193–4.

11. J. Longnon, *L'empire latin de Constantinople et la principauté de Morée* (Paris, 1949), pp. 313, 320–1.

d'Achaye, il avait même pris le titre de despote et cherchait à étendre sa juridiction sur Corfou, après l'avoir fait valoir sur Céphalonie. Ce dernier, autant du moins qu'il m'est possible de le reconnaître . . .'¹² Buchon admitted that the reading of his coin was uncertain, and in any case Corfu, unlike Cephalonia, did not form part of the Principality of Achaea but was attached to the Principality of Taranto, which John of Gravina did not hold.¹³ In fact Philip of Anjou, who was the Prince of Taranto, continued to act as Lord of Corfu. Moustoxydes mentioned several documents, including the concession of a fief to Guglielmo di Rinaldi degli Ugoti in '1722' [*sic*], and a text of 14 December 1370 from the Corfu synagogue which confirmed a document of '12 March 1324' in which Philip was acting as Lord of Corfu.¹⁴ Buchon, who summarized this document, stated that it was dated in Naples on '12 March 1224' [*sic*] in the VIII Indiction, which would actually give 1325, and that it showed Philip exercising jurisdiction in Corfu with the titles of Emperor of Constantinople, Prince 'superior' of Achaea and Despot of *Romania*.¹⁵ A text of 7 May 1326 spoke of *nonnulli homines civitatis et insule Corphiensis, vassalli domini Philippi tarentini Principis*,¹⁶ while the accounts of Guglielmo de Tocco demonstrate that it was as Philip's representative that he was Captain of Corfu in 1330–1. It seems clear that John of Gravina was neither Lord of Corfu nor Despot of *Romania*; there is certainly no evidence that he sold Corfu in 1333.

Guglielmo de Tocco's accounts show that the castle at Vonitza was in Angevin hands during the months preceding March 1331. It has been supposed that the Angevins lost control of Vonitza to the Counts of Cephalonia either in 1314, when the port was being besieged, or shortly after, and also that it was retaken by Gautier de Brienne, titular Duke of Athens, during

12. Buchon, op. cit., I, pp. 409–10.

13. As already pointed out by Mustoxidi, op. cit., I, pp. 692–3.

14. Mustoxidi, I, p. 445 and note (e), but the dates and details are incredibly garbled and confused; it is not clear how many of Philip's acts concerning Corfu he really saw.

15. Buchon, op. cit., I, p. 408.

16. Cited in R. Caggese, *Roberto d'Angiò e i suoi tempi*, II (Florence, 1930), p. 318 n. 1. Corfu was under attack in 1328: . . . *castra civitatis Nepanti et terre Corfoi . . . per hostes regios . . . obsessa* (text of 19 June 1328 cited *ibid.*, II, p. 319 n. 2).

the course of his campaign in Epirus which began in August 1331; this expedition most probably did use Vonitza as a base, and it is certain that Gautier subsequently became its lord.¹⁷ Either the Angevins did not lose Vonitza in 1314 or thereafter; or it was lost but had been recovered by 1330, possibly by John of Gravina when he retook Cephalonia from its Count, Guglielmo Orsini, in 1325; or, though it seems unlikely, the place was lost soon after 18 March 1331 and then recovered almost at once by Gautier de Brienne, who could in that way have become Lord of Vonitza.

According to Buchon, a copy—communicated to him by Moustoxydes—of a confirmation made by Philip of Anjou's son Robert on 20 April 1336 showed that Guglielmo de Tocco, acting as *Capitaneus civitatis et insule Corphoi*, and 'Jean Manuel d'Aycoy' [sic], *Magister Massarius* of Corfu, jointly took cognizance of the concession of a fief on Corfu granted by Philip of Anjou to Johannes Cavasilla, who was described as *Miles, baro civitatis et insule Corphoi* and as *Comes Aycoy, marescallus despotatus Romanie*. Elsewhere, Buchon gives the date of Philip's concession to Johannes Cavasilla as 1330, though he wrongly states that Guglielmo de Tocco was then Captain of Corfu 'au nom de l'empereur Robert'.¹⁸ The text given below suggests that this recognition must have taken place between 23 April 1330, when Johannes Mansella de Acon became *Magister Massarius*, and 18 March 1331, when Guglielmo de Tocco's Captaincy ended; Philip's original grant must, therefore, also be dated before 18 March 1331. Moustoxydes confused all this by placing the recognition of Cavasilla's privilege, and thus Guglielmo de Tocco's Captaincy, in the year 1336, when Guglielmo was already dead, and also by dating Philip's original grant to 20 December 1331, by which time Guglielmo de Tocco was no longer Captain of Corfu.¹⁹

17. See Luttrell, op. cit., 133–4, and K. Setton, 'The Catalans in Greece: 1311–1380', *A History of the Crusades*, III, ed. H. Hazard (Madison, Wisconsin, 1975), pp. 189–90; both accounts utilize material in the often inaccurate work of Hopf which was based on the Angevin archives destroyed in 1943.

18. Buchon, op. cit., I, p. 307 and n. 1, pp. 410–11.

19. Mustoxidi, op. cit., I, pp. 446–8, citing the 'copie presso noi esistenti dei due privilegi del 1331'. The same author stated, contradictorily and erroneously, that Philip died in 1330. Mustoxidi, I, p. 447, also mentioned a

Following Philip's death in December 1331, John of Gravina refused to do homage for the Principality of Achaea to Philip's widow Catherine, and on 17 December 1332 the principality was transferred to Philip's son Robert.²⁰ In the document of 1335, which was repeated in that of 1345 given below, Catherine was entitled solely as Empress of Constantinople and Princess of Taranto. From 1335 to 1338 she acted with the same two titles jointly with Robert, who was entitled Despot of *Romania* and Prince of Achaea and Taranto, but in an act of 17 July 1341 Catherine was also entitled Princess of Achaea. An act of the King of Naples, given on 27 April 1342, did not describe her as Princess of Achaea, but in the document of 12 January 1345 which is published here her son Robert again entitled her Princess both of Achaea and of Taranto.²¹

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NAPLES; ARCHIVIO DI STATO; ARCHIVIO
TOCCO DI MONTEMILETTO;
PERGAMENA No. 6

Original parchment, slightly damaged and worn at the folds, with a large fragment of the seal attached with red and yellow cord.

Robertus, dei gratia, Romanie Despotus, Achaye et Tarenti Princeps, Tenore presentium notum facimus, Uniuersis earum seriem inspecturis tam presentibus quam futuris, Quod domino Petro de Tocco de neapoli nostri hospitij Senescallo, Excellentie nostre nouiter exponente, tam pro se, quam nomine et pro parte Leonardi de Tocco Cambellani, Nicolecti et Lisuli fratrum suorum, filiorum et heredum ut dicunt quondam domini Guillelmi de Tocco de Neapoli, familiarium, et deuotorum nostrorum, quod dictus quondam dominus Guillelmus eorum genitor, dudum Capitaneus et Magister Massarius Ciuitatis et

letter of '11 February 1336' by which Robert instructed his officials at Corfu to assist Theodore son of Johannes Cavasilla to recover certain lands; Buchon, I, p. 411, shows that the date was actually 11 February 1356 (or maybe 1357).

20. Longnon, *op. cit.*, pp. 322–3.

21. Texts in Buchon, *op. cit.*, II, pp. 32–114; the document of 17 July is given as being dated to the VIII Indiction, which would place it in 1340.

Insule Corphiensis, dum olim Serenissima Principissa, domina Catherina Constantinopolitana Imperatrix, Achaye et Tarenti Principissa, mater nostra carissima, et domina reuerenda pro nobis Baliatus officio fungeretur, nobis in etate existentibus pupillari, presentatus de mandato Curie, coram Rationali Curie nostre, ad ponendum ipsi Curie de dictis Capitanie, et Magistri Massariatus officijs, finalem, et debitam rationem, et ad satisfaciendum eidem Curie, de toto eo, in quo per finalem discussionem rationis eiusdem, debitor rationabiliter appareret Rationem ipsam finaliter posuit, et discussa ratione predicta, per quondam magistrum Adam de Neapoli, Rationalem nostrum, facta fuit exinde dicto quondam domino Guillelmo, sub nomine et titulo dicte domine Matris nostre de officijs ipsis, finalis quietantie apodixa, que scripta in forma debita, secundum ordinem processus Rationis ipsius, et subscripta manu propria dicti quondam Magistri Ade, prout moris, et ordinationis erat tunc Curie memorate, propter uaria tandem impedimenta sigillo dicte domine matris nostre sigillari nequiuuit, Et propterea supplicante tam pro se, quam quo supra nomine, ut prouidere illis de alicuius cautele suffragio dignaremur. Nos eius in hac parte supplicationibus iustis ut pote benignius exauditis. Archiuum nostrum Neapolis queri fecimus diligenter. In quo conperta sub nomine, et titulo dicte domine Matris nostre sine tamen illius sigillo, quadem finalis quietantie apodixa facta in forma premissa subscriptione proprie manus dicti quondam magistri Ade, nota et uera subscripta, tenoris, per omnia, et continentie subsequentis. Catherina, dei gratia, Imperatrix Constantinopolitana, et Principissa Tarenti, tenore presentis finalis quietantie apodixe, Notum facimus uniuersis tam presentibus, quam futuris, quod dominus Guillelmus de Tocco de Neapoli miles, Capitaneus et Magister Massarius Ciuitatis et Insule Corphiensis, presentatus de mandato Curie principalis, coram Rationali eiusdem Curie, ad ponendum finalem et debitam rationem, de ipsis Capitanie, et Magistri Massariatus officijs gestis per eum, ex Commissione Recolende memorie domini viri nostri, ab olim die nonodecimo mensis Martij, usque per totum vicesimumtertium mensis aprilis tertiedecime Ind., et de dicto Capitanie officio, a die vicesimo quarto prefati mensis aprilis dicte tertiedecime, usque per totum octauumdecimum mensis Martij quartedecime

Indictionum proximo preteritarum, quod tempus est menses decem, et dies vigintiquinque, quo dictum gessit Capitanei officium, et mensis unus, et dies quinque, quo dicta exercuit Capitane et Magistri Massariatus officia, precedente Sibi in dictis officijs domino Guidone de uillaperusa et Rogerio Capasanta de Amalfia in dicto Capitane, ac Iohanne Mansella de acon in prefatis Magistri Massariatus officijs succedentibus. et ad satisfaciendum eidem Curie, de toto eo, in quo per finalem discussionem rationis ipsius, debitor rationabiliter appareret. Prefato²² prius per [com ione . . .]²³ ipsa ponenda fideliter, ut est moris corporaliter iuramento, assignauit in positione rationis eiusdem quaternum unum Introitum et exitum pecunie, frumenti, et aliarum rerum particulariter continentem, per quem quidem quaternum docuit recepisse infra p[.]m²⁴ tempus de Cabellis et Iuribus alijs Ciuitatis et Insule predictarum pecunie, frumenti et aliarum [rerum]²⁵ quantitatem subscriptam uidelicet, de Iuribus Cabellarum predictarum Ciuitatis et Insule Corphiensis yppa. Septingenta quinquagintatria et gross. quatuor, De Iuribus detairhiarum²⁶ quatuor Baiulationum dicte Insule yppa. Centum, gross. undecim, et torn. quatuor, de Iuribus Censuum gross. undecim, et Cere libr. septem. Item ex uenditione dicte Cere yppum. unum et gross. duos. Item de prouentibus acquisitis per eum yppa. nonaginta octo, et gross. quatuor. Item ponit emisse²⁷ pro munitione Castri Bonditie, frumenti mod. octuagintaduo, Crithomigij mod. viginti unum et med. Summa uniuersalis Introitus est in tornensibus paruis decem pro quolibet grosso, et gross. ipsis duodecim pro quolibet yppo. computatis yppa. nongenta quinquaginta quatuor, gross. octo et torn. quatuor, frumenti mod. octuagintaduo, Crithomigij mod. vigintium et med., Cere libr. septem. Ostendit deinde per dictum

22. sic: read *Prestito*.

23. One word illegible; possibly *compromissionem*.

24. One word almost illegible; possibly *predictum*.

25. One word almost completely illegible.

26. sic, perhaps from *doaria* (dowry); cf. text of 1387: *Et quia ipsi Corphyenses in facto dohariorum et aliorum possent habere suas consuetudines, . . .* (*Diplomatarium Veneto-Levantinum*, ed. G. Thomas, II (Venice, 1889), p. 207). Alternatively perhaps from the Greek *hetaireia* meaning 'company', 'association', or even 'order' (as kindly suggested by Professor Peter Topping).

27. sic: read *emississe*.

quaternum Exitus mandata originalia, et cautelas alias in ipsius rationis positione productas, et in principali archiuo deinde assignatas se soluisse ac exhibuisse subdictis Castellanis, Comestabulis, et seruientibus subdictorum Castrorum, ac retinuisse sibi pro gagijs ei per principalem Curiam stabilitis in dictis tornen. et gross. computatis ut supra infrascriptam pecunie quantitatem, videlicet Castellano, et seruientibus Castri noui Corphoy, excomputanda in gagijs eorum temporis supradicti yppa. vigintiquinque, Castellano et seruientibus Castri ueteris Corphoy, excomputanda in gagijs eorum dicti temporis yppa. vigintiquinque, Castellano et seruientibus porte ferre Ciuitatis Corphoy, excomputanda in eorum gagijs temporis supradicti, yppa. quinquagintasex, et gross. octo, Castellano et seruientibus Castri Sancti Angeli, excomputanda in eorum gagijs temporis supradicti yppa. tredecim, Castellano, Comestabulo et seruientibus Castri Botrontoy, excomputanda in gagijs eorum predicti temporis, yppa. quinquaginta octo, et gross. sex, Castellano et seruientibus Castri Bonditie excomputanda in eorum gagijs temporis supradicti yppa. Centum septuagintaquatuor, gross. tres. Et pro munitione eiusdem Castri, frumenti mod. octogintaduo, Crithomigij mod. viginti unum et med. Item ponit soluisse Iudici Mine Stefanitio, et certis alijs personis in dicto quaterno distinctis pro pretio, et integro pagamento frumenti et Crithomogij predictorum emptorum ad diuersas rationes, in dicto quaterno distinctas, yppa. nonagintanouem, gross. undecim, Domino Iohanni [...]uasule²⁸ militi, pro prouisione sua per Principalem Curiam stabilita ad rationem de yppis. triginta per mensem, yppa. Trigintaquinque, Domino Iohanni apocasto pro prouisione sua yppa. tria, Siri Martutio Maczaro de Venetijs, ex extenuatione certe quantitatis pecunie, ei debite per Principalem Curiam yppa. quindecim. Item ponit soluisse pro nauulo duorum lignorum armatorum pro delatione victualium delatorum ad Castrum Bonditie et Botrontoy, necnon pro deferendis certis reliquijs, et Iocalibus de dicto Castro Botrontoy yppa. sexaginta quinque, et gross. quatuor, Iudici Guillelmo de amirato de Baro, Iudici et assessori pro gagijs suis mensis unius, et dierum quinque yppa. viginti septem, gross. duos, et torn. septem, Notario Marino de Baro, actorum

²⁸. Partially illegible, but must be Johannes *Cauasule*, on whom *supra*, p. 49.

notario pro gagijs suis in dicto quaterno distinctis, yppa. sex. Item ponit soluisse pro cartis et Cera neccessarijs in administratione dicti officij yppa. duo, et gross. sex. Item retinuit sibi dictus dominus Guillelmus pro robba una sibi per Principalem Excellentiam gratiose donata, yppa. quinquaginta. Item retinuit sibi dictus dominus Guillelmus pro gagijs suis mensis unius et dierum quinque, pro dictis Capitanie et Magistri Massariatus officijs, ad rationem de uncijs auri Centum per annum, yppa. nonaginta septem, gross. duos, et turon. septem. Item retinuit etiam dictus dominus Guillelmus sibi pro supplemento gagiorum suorum mensis unius, et dierum decem et octo, quibus tantum, dictum Capitanie gessit officium, yppa. Centumsex, et gross. octo. Item ponit uendidisse ad rationem de gross. duobus per libram Cere libr. septem. Summa totius uniuersalis Exitus est yppa. Octingenta sexaginta, gross. tres, torn, quatuor, frumenti mod. Octogintaduo, Crithomigij mod. vigintium, et med., Cere libr. septem. Facta igitur diligenti collatione de predicto Introitu ad ipsum Exitum Restabant liquide penes eundem dominum Guillelmum, yppa. nonaginta quatuor, et gross. quinque, que reducta ad Carolen. argenti, sunt, uncie octo, turon. quindecim, et gross. decem, quas et quos in nostra Camera exhibuit, atque soluit. Et quia de solutionibus factis predictis Castellanis, Capellanis, et seruientibus dictorum Castrorum, per dictum olim Capitaneum nulla producitur apodixa, sed reperitur per Rationes successorum eius in dicto officio, in successiuis solutionibus computata iuxta tenorem pendentium²⁹ datorum per eum successori suo predicto, dicte Curie reseruamus, quod si contingat imposter³⁰ per dictos Castellanos, Capellanos et seruientes prefatorum Castrorum, uel heredes et successores eorum, dictam pecuniam reperi, de cuius solutione ut predicatur per apodixas debitas non docet dictus Capitaneus, heredes et successores ipsius respondere exinde et satisfacere teneantur [.]³¹ rationis questionibus alijs, dubijs, et defectis in [.]³² ipsa notatis, per nos, ei gratiose remissis. Reputantes itaque predictam rationem suffi-

29. sic: read *precedentium*.

30. sic: read *impostea*.

31. Two words illegible; possibly *prout su(. .)*.

32. One word illegible; possibly *r(ation)e*.

centem ydoneam, et legalem, eundem dominum Guillelmum, heredes et successores ipsius ab omni nexu et onere quibus ipse heredes et successores sui, nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris essent propterea obligati tacite uel expresse, Baliatus filiorum nostrorum, qua fungimur auctoritate absoluimus, liberamus, et perpetuo finaliter quietamus. Ita quod [nullo unquam] tempore ipse, heredes et successores sui affati, per nos, heredes, et successores nostros impetantur seu quomodolibet molestentur. Nobis tamen, nostrisque heredibus, et successoribus reseruamus expresse quod si processu temporis per inquisitionem factam, uel faciendam, inueniatur dictum dominum Guillelmum plus recepisse, minusque soluisse, quam quod supra distinguitur, et dictus eius quaternus continet, et declarat, ipse heredes, et successores sui affati nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris respondere et satisfacere teneantur, iuxta Ritum Regie Curie, qui in talibus obseruatur. In cuius rei testimonium, et predicti domini Guillelmi, heredum et successorum suorum cautelam, presentem finalis Quietantie apodixam ei fieri, et pendenti nostro sigillo iussimus comuniri. Datum Neapoli per Magistrum Adam de Neapoli, Rationalem, Consiliarium, et familiarem nostrum dilectum. Anno domini millesimo, Trecentesimo, Tricesimoquinto. Die tertiodecimo mensis Iunij tertie Indictionis, dictam finalem quietantie apodixam, benigna inpetratione,³³ ueram et congruam, ac rationabilem reputantes, illam presentium serie ratificamus, approbamus, et confirmationis nostre munimine roboramus. Volentes, et decernentes expresse de scientia certa nostra ut eadem finalis quietantie apodixa, seu ipsius apodixe scriptum sit ut premittitur prefati Magistri Ade propria manu subscriptum, non obstante quod Sigillo pendenti dicte domine matris nostre sigillatum non extitit ut prefertur, illius efficacie robur obtineat pro cautela dictorum Senescalli et fratrum, eorumque heredum, cuius efficacie et uigoris existeret si sigillatum fuisset magno sigillo pendenti prefate domine matris nostre. cuius impedimentum sigillationis ipsius, prefatis Senescallo et fratribus, et eorum heredibus, ad in cautelam, uel ad alicuius dubietatis scrupulum uel anfractum, nolumus aliquatenus imputari. In cuius rei testimonium, et prefatorum Senescalli et

33. *sic: read interpretatione.*

fratrum, ac eorum heredum, presentes testimoniales licteras nostras exinde fieri, et pendenti Excellentie nostre sigillo iussimus communiri. Datum Neapoli per Iudicem *americum de placza de neap*:—³⁴ Iurisperitum, hospitij nostri Iudicem, Consiliarium, et familiarem nostrum. Anno domini M^oCCCxlv^o. Die xij^o Ianuarij xij^c Ind.

Registrata:—³⁵

[on fold below]

Federicus.

Rub:— . . Unc.j

34. Written in a different hand.

35. MS: *Rgta*:—

EDMUND KEELEY

Cavafy's Alexandria

C. P. Cavafy, one of the greatest of modern Greek poets, lived in Alexandria for all but a few of his seventy years. The city became a central poetic metaphor for him, and eventually a myth encompassing the entire Greek world. This book, the first to treat Cavafy's development comprehensively, analyzing in detail the most important poems from the various phases of his career, describes the making of that myth.

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